

## **Superfund Program Implementation Manual FY06/07**

### **Appendix E: Information Systems**

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## Appendix E Information Systems

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**Appendix E**  
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## **APPENDIX E**

### **Information Systems**

#### **E.A Information Systems**

##### ***E.A.1 THE PURPOSE OF WasteLAN***

WasteLAN is the official repository of nationally defined and nationally required data for planning, tracking, and describing all activities at sites and removal incidents.

The following categories of site/incident activity have national definitions and national requirements:

- ☐ Site Assessment
- ☐ Remedy Selection
- ☐ Federal Facilities
- ☐ Community Involvement
- ☐ Removal
- ☐ Enforcement
- ☐ Project Management
- ☐ Program Management

##### **a. Site Assessment**

To support the site assessment process, WasteLAN provides the following capability:

- Enter, store, and retrieve basic site discovery information, including site identification (name and location), narrative description, contaminants, and site setting;
- ☐ Identify the Site Assessment Manager (SAM) and other site contacts;
- ☐ Distinguish between removal program site initiation and site assessment program discoveries;
- ☐ Review and compare results of the Preliminary Assessment (PA), Site Inspection (SI), Expanded Site Inspection (ESI), and Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP), including overall Hazard Ranking System (HRS) site score and component pathway scores;
- ☐ Access to detailed information on each pathway score;
- ☐ Enter, store, and retrieve site assessment decision information, including qualifiers and text rationale and referrals to States or other program areas;

- ☐ Manage site assessment schedules through the Project Management module;
- ☐ Generate site assessment reports and perform ad hoc queries on basic site level and decision information, as well as site and pathway score information;
- Access Superfund National Priorities List Assessment Program (SNAP [entire database]) information in WasteLAN.  
; and
- Create Headquarters (HQ) site assessment reports.

#### **b. Remedy Selection**

To support the remedy selection process, WasteLAN provides the following capability:

- ☐ Add, edit, and delete Actions and SubActions in the site schedule and add operable units (OUs);
- ☐ Add, edit, and review an Action and its associated operable unit, actual and planned start dates, and actual and planned completion dates;
- ☐ View and update site information, including medium, contaminants, concentrations, and regulations that possibly apply to the contaminant;
- ☐ Review ROD contaminants of concern data and relevant standards, and cleanup levels for the contaminants;
- ☐ View site descriptions which can be used to aid in the development of remedial documents, such as proposed plans and RODs;
- ☐ View and compare data among pipeline actions for site and OU contaminants, contaminated media, site and OU risk/threats, and selected remedy information;
- ☐ Identify program initiative sites, such as presumptive remedy sites;
- ☐ Perform queries to identify “like sites”;
- ☐ Review selected or amended remedies at sites with RODs, ROD amendments, and Explanation of Significant Differences (ESDs) including remedial response actions associated with the selected remedy;
- ☐ Review ROD abstracts; and
- ☐ Create HQ remedy reports.

**c. Federal Facilities**

To support Federal facilities, WasteLAN provides the following capability:

- ☐ Track the proper relationship between Federal facilities, Federal facility sites, parcels and OUs;
- ☐ Add, update, and delete Actions and SubActions and associated information;
- ☐ View, edit, and track information pertaining to dispute resolutions such as the issue triggering dispute, compliance status, and dispute type (i.e., informal or formal);
- ☐ Record, display, and view information pertaining to Interagency Agreement/Federal Facility Agreement (IAG/FFA) negotiations and agreements;
- ☐ Record, display, and update information pertaining to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites, including BRAC types, Fast Track sites, Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) information, detailed parcel information, Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL) information, and Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) information;
- ☐ Record key community involvement and outreach activities at Federal facilities;
- ☐ Display listings of all IAG milestones to be reviewed within a user specified time frame;
- ☐ Record and display a site abstract;
- ☐ Record and display Federal Facility Docket information;
- ☐ Provide the capability to track penalty and Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) information;
- ☐ Provide access to all modules in WasteLAN (e.g., Removal, Remedy Selection, etc.) to view all technical and administrative data pertaining to a site; and
- ☐ Provide Headquarters Federal facility Reports.

**d. Community Involvement**

To support the community involvement process, WasteLAN provides the following capability:

- ☐ View Community Involvement Schedule information;
- ☐ Enter and view the address of site information repositories and identify which repositories contain Administrative Records; and
- ☐ Create HQ community involvement reports.

**e. Removal**

To support the removal process, WasteLAN provides the following capability:

- ☐ Add, update, and delete Actions and SubActions and associated information;
- ☐ Document On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) assigned to the removal, EPA branch that is addressing the removal, site operable unit name, category of removal and outcome of the removal action, attorney assigned to the removal, planning status, removal media, contaminants data and risk, remedy implemented, and site funding rank;
- ☐ Track Action Memo types, support the Action Memo approval process, and capture response action scientific and location information;
- ☐ Develop removal fact sheets;
- ☐ Assist in the management of removal budgets for various contract vehicles and other EPA costs;
- ☐ Enter and store regional removal assessment detail description information including date assigned to OSC, where the site was referred from, referral date, response date, site visit date, media, flags for sampling performed, eligibility for removal, referred to remedial program office, and returned to State;
- ☐ Generate regional cost/financial management reports; and
- ☐ Create HQ removal reports.

**f. Enforcement**

To support the enforcement process, WasteLAN provides the following capability:

- ☐ Add, update, and delete Actions and SubActions and associated information;
- ☐ Identify site contacts, including RPMs and attorneys;
- ☐ Capture and retrieve information about Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) and other parties and associate parties with all sites and enforcement actions with which they have been involved;
- ☐ Document a party's involvement type with a site;
- ☐ Generate party-related summary statistics;
- ☐ Group parties for enforcement actions or correspondence mailings;
- ☐ Track party compliance with letters and settlement terms;
- ☐ Track liens against a party's property;
- ☐ Document the issuance of Comfort/Status letters, the parties they were sent to, and the intended future use of the property;



- ☐ Track the assessment of Prospective Purchaser Agreements (PPAs);
- ☐ Track negotiations, including type of response actions sought, cost recovery amount sought, orphan share compensation offered and outcome;
- ☐ Track Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) usage, identifying sites where ADR was used, the outcome of the ADR, and the mediator used;
- ☐ Track settlements, type and estimated value of response actions to be performed by the parties, cost recovery funds achieved, response actions that are being reimbursed, cash out funds achieved, amount of orphan share that was actually compensated, amount of funds to be disbursed from a special account or deposited into a special account as part of the settlement, and whether the settlement was with de minimis or non-exempt de micromis parties;
- ☐ Log case files, including EPA Docket and DOJ case numbers and names and district court location docket number;
- ☐ Track referrals, including the type of referral, statutes, response actions sought, cost recovery amount sought, and outcome;
- ☐ Track potential Statute of Limitations (SOLs);
- ☐ View costs written off and the rationale behind a decision not to pursue cost recovery;
- ☐ Track the timely issuance of oversight bills or accounting of oversight costs incurred;
- ☐ Record the planned bills, actual bills, refunds/payments, and collections; and
- ☐ Create HQ enforcement reports.

#### **g. Project Management**

To support the site management process, WasteLAN provides the following capability:

- ☐ Maintain schedule for site activities;
- ☐ Identify RPMs and other site contacts;
- ☐ Add and delete Actions, SubActions, and new operable units to/from the schedule;
- ☐ View and edit action-specific information including operable unit, sequence number (system generated), lead, planned and actual start/complete dates, and planned start/complete Fiscal Year/Quarter (system generated);
- ☐ View the targeted Fiscal Year/Quarter for actions defined as regional targets;
- ☐ Define associations among actions and add user-defined actions to schedules;
- ☐ Reorder actions on the schedule and create what-if scenarios by “cascading” planned dates (automatically updating subsequent dates based on a schedule change);
- ☐ Add and view action-specific comments;

## OSWER Directive 9200.3-14-1G-R

- ☐ Generate reports such as a Site Summary report, a Management Review report, and a Target Comparison report, and create/print weekly “notes” to keep managers apprized of “hot” issues;
- ☐ Access Smartscreens, which provide online SCAP definitions and apply SCAP logic during data entry and updates or edits;
- ☐ Enter or copy technical data through Smartscreens (e.g., remedy, media type). Data can be copied to subsequent actions to avoid duplicate data entry;
- ☐ View financial data by site, action, or financial transaction and track Superfund State Contracts (SSC) cost share payment and reimbursable account information;
- ☐ Generate ‘like dates’ for actions that, by definition, have the same actual start or actual complete date;
- ☐ Track Five-Year Reviews consistently for Fund, Enforcement and Federal Facility lead sites;
- ☐ Track end of pipeline activities;
- ☐ Allow reviewers (e.g., Section Chiefs) to approve or disapprove schedule changes and financial transactions before they become official and notify Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) if any of their sites have been reviewed; and
- ☐ Generate HQ project management reports.

### **h. Program Management**

To support the program management process, WasteLAN provides the following capability:

- ☐ View allowance and budget information for a comparison of regional spending plans to the negotiated budget for each allowance;
- ☐ Record and access all site and non-site financial details associated with an allowance;
- ☐ Track allowance change requests by viewing existing change request data used to issue/reprogram an allowance and generate a new change request online;
- ☐ View aggregate site planning data to support program planning and reporting measures and access data on a national (at HQ only), regional, branch, or section level, or by program office;
- ☐ Access project schedule details for sites included in the aggregated information on planning and reporting measures and identify target candidates;
- ☐ Track progress in meeting targets and planning estimates, view details on target and alternate sites that support these targets/estimates for each planning and reporting measure, and substitute target and alternate sites when necessary;
- ☐ Identify the funding priority for Remedial Actions (RAs) and removals based on factors such as the status of PRP negotiations, whether the Remedial Design (RD) has reached 95% complete, and estimated cost;
- ☐ Associate sites with a specific national and/or regional priority;

- ☐ Enter Environmental Indicator (EI) data at the site/action level, and view summary information for Indicators identified in Appendix B at the national (at HQ only) and regional levels;
- ☐ Transfer financial data from Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) on a daily basis; and
- ☐ Generate HQ program management reports.

## ***E.A.2 SUPERFUND DATA ARCHITECTURE***

The Superfund data architecture is comprised of various components that reside in the regions or at HQ. The goal of this architecture is to allow regions, the data owners, to enter data and ensure that the national database contains all regional data.

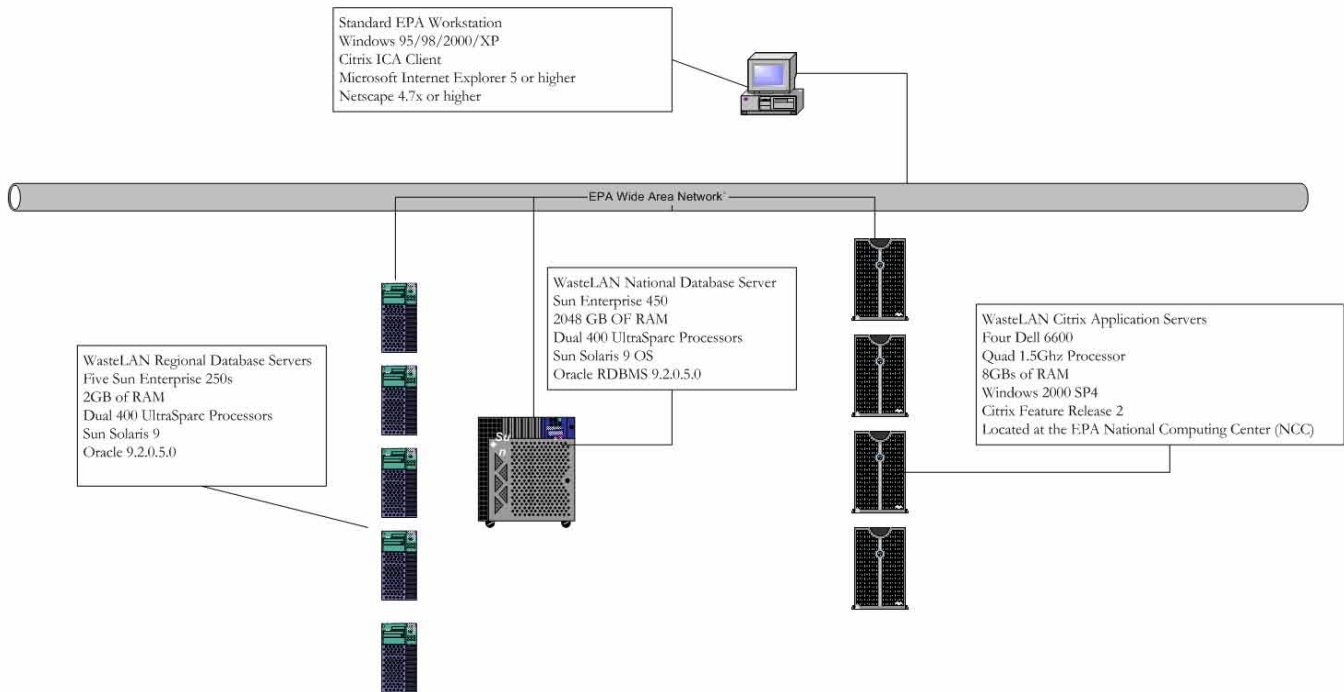
Exhibit E-1 outlines the relationship among various components of the Superfund data architecture. Each region enters their information into the CERCLIS database.

Regular exports of datasets from CERCLIS include:

- *CERCLIS*: This dataset contains active sites and related program management information tracked through the SCAP process.
- *FOIA*: This dataset contains active sites and related information that is releasable to the public.
- *Archive*: This dataset contains archived sites and related information.
- *Others, as needed*: Additional datasets can be created to meet additional program needs and special initiatives as they are defined. For example, a “Pre-Discovery” dataset could be created to track information on sites prior to beginning the listing process.

**EXHIBIT E.1**  
**SUPERFUND DATA ARCHITECTURE**

**WasteLAN Citrix Architecture**



In addition, each day, financial data from the IFMS are transferred via Agency Information Management to the regional WasteLAN databases.

***E.A.3 REPORTING SUPERFUND INFORMATION***

The WasteLAN Reports Module is accessible to users, and contains nationally defined reports. The reports are categorized by the following program areas: Site Assessment, Risk Assessment, Remedy Selection, Federal Facilities, Community Involvement, Removal, Enforcement, Project Management, and Program Management. HQ program managers and staff have access to the database and the ability to use the application to display data and print reports. In many cases the application can be used by program managers in lieu of contacting regional staff.

Reports in the Reports Module are being developed from a Select Logic Database (SLDB). The SLDB is a warehouse of select logic queries; because each query has been created using pieces of reusable code (RC), the select logic stored in the SLDB can be reused across multiple reports. The SLDB approach to developing reports has many benefits. By reusing select logic queries that have already undergone testing and validation, the SLDB approach promotes consistency and accuracy in program-wide reporting. In addition, because all select logic queries reside in one location, the effort required to maintain the Reports Library is significantly reduced.

The SLDB stores nationally defined queries. Those queries are used in national reports. National queries are sponsored by query owners at HQ. Query owners are responsible for updating queries in a timely manner when new system requirements are established to ensure that queries remain consistent with programmatic changes.

### **Regional Users**

The data entry application used by regional staff with Superfund program responsibilities is generally referred to as WasteLAN. Generally, WasteLAN allows data owners to enter and manage their own data, however, regions have established and published in the Data Entry Control plans specific data management procedures that they have implemented (e.g., centralized or decentralized approach to data management). The information collected via the application is for either unrestricted use by all parties or for restricted access (that portion of the information identified as sensitive and not releasable under FOIA).

## ***E.A.4 APPLICABILITY OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT***

### **a. Reports Releasable under Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)**

There is a set of system-generated reports that have sensitive information (records or information that are protected under FOIA and cannot be released to the public) removed and may be released under FOIA. These reports include:

- ☐ SCAP 11 (Site Summary for NPL Sites);
- ☐ SCAP 12 (Site Summary Report for Non-NPL Sites);
- ☐ List 8E (Site/Response Action Listing Report/External);
- ☐ List 8T (Site/Event Listing, Archived Sites);
- ☐ List 9 (Site Comprehensive Listing);
- ☐ List 10 (Contaminants at CERCLIS Sites);
- ☐ List 11 (Noticed Parties at CERCLIS Sites);
- ☐ FOIA 01 (Preremedial Report- All Sites);
- ☐ FOIA 02 (Preremedial Report- Federal Facilities); and
- ☐ Enforcement 10 (The Settlements Master Report Public Version).

**Note:** The SCAP 11, SCAP 12, List 8T, and List 9 are currently available to the public on the Superfund Home Page.

In addition, the Records of Decision System (RODS) may be released under FOIA. It provides the justification for the remedial action (treatment) chosen under the Superfund program and stores information on the technologies being used to clean up sites.

**b. Sensitive Information Not Releasable under FOIA**

FOIA is intended as a disclosure law, not a withholding law. In handling all FOIA requests, there should be a presumption in favor of releasing information. There are certain types of information, particularly enforcement information, that have been designated as sensitive and, therefore, are not releasable to the public because disclosure could cause significant harm to the Agency. All planning data fit into this category including:

- ☐ Section 106 and 107 litigation, Consent Decrees (CDs), and all related information where the planning information indicates that the action has been or will be referred to HQ or to the Department of Justice (DOJ). If the case is filed or CD lodged, the information may be released.
- ☐ PRP lead Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) projects and all related information where only planning data exist. If there is an actual PRP RI/FS start, the planned completion date (Fiscal Year/Quarter) can be released.
- ☐ Administrative Order and all related information where only planning data exist. This information is only releasable where an actual completion date exists.
- ☐ Information pertaining to cost recovery decision documents such as rationale for write off;
- ☐ Planned obligation amounts related to regional enforcement extramural budget activity associated with the following activities:
  - Litigation (106, 106/107, 107) support;
  - Removal Negotiations;
  - Non-NPL and NPL PRP search;
  - RI/FS negotiations;
  - RD/RA negotiations; and
  - Cost recovery negotiations.
- ☐ RD and RA planned events where the lead is the RP with no actual starts. When there is an actual start, the planned completion can be released.
- ☐ RI/FS and RD/RA negotiations planned start and completion dates. When there is an actual start, the planned completion can be released.
- ☐ Planned removal/remedial obligations.
- ☐ All planned activities for sites that have not been designated as final or proposed NPL sites in the Federal Register.

The following enforcement data also cannot be released:

- ☐ Information pertaining to the financial viability of PRPs;
- ☐ PRPs excluded from a UAO and reasons why PRP was not issued a UAO;
- ☐ Comments;
- ☐ Parties not issued a General and/or Special Notice Letter or associated with an actual enforcement instrument;

- ☐ Party identification under Section 104(e); and
- ☐ Compliance data

This information is protected from mandatory disclosure by the following FOIA exemptions and provisions:

- ☐ EXEMPTION 7 - Records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes. Specifically, EXEMPTION 7 (a) - could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings.

***Exemption 7 - Records or Information Compiled For Law Enforcement Purposes***

This exemption provides that records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes need not be disclosed in six specific instances. Even though a document falls under Exemption 7, the Agency, in its discretion, encourages release of the document unless release would significantly harm the Agency. Under this section, records or information can be withheld from disclosure if:

- Exemption 7 (a) - Disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings. Harm to the government's case in court by premature release of evidence or information or damage to the Agency's ability to conduct an investigation constitutes interference under the exemption.
- Exemption 7 (b) - Disclosure would deprive a person of a right to fair trial.
- Exemption 7 (c) - Disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
- Exemption 7 (d) - Disclosure could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source. This includes protection of information provided by the source on a criminal law enforcement investigation.
- Exemption 7 (e) - Disclosure would reveal a special technique or procedure for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions.
- Exemption 7 (f) - Disclosure could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or safety of any person.

As a result of 1986 Amendments to FOIA Exemption 7, the general coverage of Exemption 7 is no longer investigatory records but records of information compiled for law enforcement purposes. As long as some law enforcement authority exists and the record meets the threshold test for exemption 7, the record need no longer reflect or result from specifically focused inquiries by the Agency.

- EXEMPTION 5 - Privileged Interagency or Intra-Agency Memoranda. Specifically, EXEMPTION 5, Privilege 1 - Deliberate Process Privilege, and EXEMPTION 5, Privilege 4 - Government Commercial Information Privilege.

***Exemption 5 - Privileged Interagency or Intra-Agency Memoranda***

Intra-agency records include reports prepared by outside consultants at the request of the agency. Recommendations from State officials to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may be considered intra-agency records when EPA has solicited State comments, has a formal relationship with the State, and the records concern a specific deliberative process.

This exemption allows the Agency to withhold from disclosure interagency or intra-agency memoranda or letters which fall under the following privileges:

- The Deliberative Process Privilege protects the quality of the Agency's decision-making process (i.e., to protect against premature disclosure of proposed policies before they are adopted), to encourage candid discussions among Agency officials, and to avoid premature disclosure which could mislead the public.

Only pre-decisional, deliberative documents may be withheld. These are written prior to the Agency's final decision, and are not likely to be those that are written by a person with final decision-making authority. Drafts of documents usually fall under this category, and documents transmitted between the government and third parties during settlement negotiations are occasionally protected under this privilege.

The deliberative process privilege does not allow the withholding of purely factual portions of documents. These portions must be released if they can be segregated from the remainder of the document (partial denial). This requirement presents a problem where the facts themselves reflect on the Agency's deliberative process; in this instance, the factual portions may be withheld.

- The Attorney-Work Product Privilege allows the withholding of documents prepared in anticipation of possible litigation. Litigation need not have commenced but it must be reasonably contemplated. This privilege does not extend to purely factual documents unless they reflect the results of an attorney's evaluation.
- The Attorney-Client Privilege applies to confidential communications between attorney and client, including communications between an Agency attorney and Agency employee.
- The Government Commercial Information Privilege is available to the government for information it generates in the process leading up to the award of a contract. This privilege expires once the contract is awarded or upon withdrawal of the contractual offer. An example of this privilege is cost estimates prepared by the government and used to evaluate the construction proposals of private contractors.
- The Expert Witness Privilege is commonly invoked to allow the withholding of records generated by an expert witness.
- The Confidential Witness Statement Privilege allows statements obtained from confidential witnesses to be withheld.

The Agency encourages the discretionary release of documents falling under any of the privileges, unless release would significantly harm the Agency's decision-making process. All of the privileges may be waived if the Agency has disclosed the document to third parties.

The sensitive information listed above covers the information restricted from public disclosure as of the compilation of this Manual. Additional information may be added to this category and information may be restricted in specific instances (though the prior disclosure rule must be satisfied). If requested information is potentially able to be restricted under a FOIA provision (in this case, under Exemptions 5 or 7), the official receiving the request should contact the appropriate FOIA office to determine whether the information should be restricted.



### c. Ad Hoc Reporting

In general, all regional requests for ad hoc reporting, a special request for records, or information that is not part of the approved public reports should be referred to the Office of Site Remediation and Enforcement (OSRE) Director immediately. The Regional official receiving the request should inform the requestor of this policy and advise the requestor to contact HQ for a decision on whether this information may be released. If the requested information is only available from a specific region, and HQ has decided to release this information, HQ will inform the responsible region that the information should be compiled and disclosed to the requestor.

Ad hoc reporting requests should be treated like FOIA requests. The following guidelines apply:

- ☐ If the information is protected under one of the FOIA exemptions, the information will not be disclosed (except in cases of discretionary release);
- ☐ Absent FOIA exemption protection, the information will be disclosed if it can be compiled or obtained in a reasonable amount of time by an Agency employee familiar with the subject area; and
- ☐ Fees for ad hoc reporting requests will be charged in accordance with the fee structure used for FOIA requests.

### d. Accessing FOIA Information

There are several methods to access FOIA information.

- On the Internet, via the World Wide Web, several standard reports can be viewed or downloaded from the Superfund Information Systems area of the EPA Web site(<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/siteinfo.htm>), through the “Order Superfund Products” link on the sidebar. Reports available for viewing or download include:
  - Inventory of CERCLIS and Archived Sites by State. This report, updated monthly, displays the number of sites by state/possession that are currently in CERCLIS; it also displays the number of sites by state/possession that have been archived or require no further remedial action.
  - CERCLIS and Archived Site Database and Text Files with Record Layout. These databases and text files, updated monthly, provide detailed information on sites that are currently in CERCLIS and sites that have been archived or require no further remedial action. The Record Layout identifies and provides the layout of the fields used.
  - National Priorities List (NPL) Site Map. The NPL Site Map, updated quarterly, displays the location (based on latitude and longitude coordinates) of sites across the nation that have been proposed, finalized, or deleted from the NPL
- Several standard reports and products can also be ordered from the Superfund Information Systems area of the EPA Web site ([www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/siteinfo.htm](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/siteinfo.htm)), through the “Order Superfund Products” link on the sidebar. Reports and products that can be ordered online include:
  - List 8T- Archive Listing. This report, updated monthly, lists all sites that were previously listed as contaminated or were suspected of being contaminated, but have subsequently been cleared of contamination or are no longer suspected of contamination. The report lists the sites/incidents, addresses, and Congressional districts, and the remedial, removal, and community involvement activities associated with each site/incident. This report was previously called the “Transition Site/Event Listing.”

- List 9- Site Comprehensive Listing. This report, updated monthly, lists all Superfund sites/incidents, addresses, and Congressional districts, and the remedial, removal, and community involvement activities associated with each site/incident.
  - SCAP 11- Site Summary Report for NPL Sites. This report, updated quarterly, provides detailed information on Superfund sites/incidents on the National Priorities List (NPL). Only the sites/incidents that have planned or actual remedial/removal activities are selected for inclusion on the report. The remedial/removal activities (planned or actual) as well as the enforcement activities (actual) related to each site/incident are listed.
  - SCAP 12- Site Summary Report for Non-NPL Sites. This report, updated quarterly, provides detailed information on Superfund sites/incidents that are not on the NPL. Only the sites/incidents that have planned or actual remedial/removal activities are selected for inclusion on the report. The remedial/removal activities (planned or actual) as well as the enforcement activities (actual) related to each site/incident are listed.
  - CERCLIS Reports CD. Produced quarterly, this CD includes the List 8T, List 9, SCAP 11, and SCAP 12 reports. The reports are produced in PDF format, utilize Adobe Acrobat, and are bookmarked, allowing users to follow a link directly to a desired report section (e.g., specific state, site) or search for and jump directly to any word or phrase in the report.
  - Superfund Public Information System (SPIS) CD. The SPIS CD contains the complete text of official Records of Decision (ROD), Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD), and ROD Amendments signed and issued by EPA. Users are able to access ROD documents by conducting searches across all of the ROD documents using Adobe's search capabilities and by accessing the master list by EPA Regions of all documents contained on the CD. This CD is released on a quarterly basis and includes a summary section detailing new information that has become available since the previous release.
  - NPL Fact Sheets CD. This CD contains a compilation of NPL Fact Sheets available from the ten EPA Regional Web sites, where the fact sheets are stored and updated. NPL Fact Sheets provide site history and descriptions, NPL listing history, threats and contaminants, cleanup approach, response action status, and environmental progress. Additionally, some fact sheets include information on community involvement and enforcement activities.
- The Superfund Order and Information Line (800-775-5037 or 202-260-8321) is an interactive phone/fax system that provides information from CERCLIS. By following voice prompts, the Superfund Order and Information Line allows users to request List 8T, List 9, SCAP 11, and SCAP 12 reports on CD-ROM.
  - FOIA requests may also be submitted to an EPA region or HQ office for any FOIA reports or information. FOIA report requests should include the name of the FOIA report being requested, or the site name, city, county, state, and/or ZIP code for which information is being requested.

### ***E.A.5 DATA OWNERS/SPONSORSHIP***

HQ managers take an active role in improving the quality of data stored in WasteLAN by acting as data sponsors. Data sponsorship promotes consistency and communication across the Superfund program. HQ data sponsors communicate and gain consensus from data owners on data collection and reporting processes. Data sponsors ensure that the data they need to monitor performance and compliance with program requirements is captured and stored properly in WasteLAN. To meet this goal, HQ data sponsors identify their data needs, develop data field definitions, distribute guidance requiring submittal of these data. Data owners are normally site managers that need the data in support of site work. Data owners follow the guidance they receive from data sponsors, as they acquire and submit data.

HQ data sponsors assist data owners in maintaining and improving the quality of Superfund program data. These data are available for data evaluation and reporting. Data sponsorship helps promote consistency in both national and regional reporting. In addition, data sponsorship provides a tool to improve data quality through program evaluation and adjustments in guidance to correct weaknesses detected. Data sponsors may conduct audits to determine if there are systematic data problems (e.g., incorrect use of codes, data gaps, etc.) .

### **E.B DATA SPONSORS**

The following exhibit identifies the data sponsors for Appendix E, Information Systems.

#### **EXHIBIT E.2 DATA SPONSORS**

<b>Data Sponsor</b>	<b>Subject Area</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
Robert King	Project Management	(703) 603-8792
Sherry Clark	Work Planning (Response)	(703) 603-8736
Alice Ludington Sharon Cullen Scott Blair	Work Planning (Enforcement)	(202) 564-6066 (202) 5646023 (202) 564-2256
Willie Griffin Alan Youkeles	Budget/Financial (Response)	(703) 603-8911 (703) 603-8784
Alice Ludington	Budget/Financial (Enforcement)	(202) 564-6066
Richard Jeng	Construction Completion	(703) 603-8749
Mary Bell	Cost Recovery	(202) 564-2256
Rich Norris	Environmental Indicators	(703) 603-9053
Joshua Barber Brandon Roache	Federal Facilities	(703) 603-0265 (703) 603-8704
Tracey Seymour	Federal Facilities Budget	(703) 603-8712
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